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NEW FUNGI.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

NECTRIA (CALONECTRIA) FULVIDA, E. & E.—On bark of decaying oak limb lying on the ground, Newfield, N. J., Oct. 7, 1885. Perithecia superficial, gregarious, subglobose, small (1-6 mm.), tuberculose-squamulose, light yellow, collapsing above when dry. Ostiolum large but not prominent. Asci oblong-cylindrical, nearly sessile, obtuse, about 75 x 10—12 *u*, surrounded by indistinct paraphyses. Sporidia 8 in an ascus, fusiform, hyaline or nearly so, slightly curved, 38—50 x 3—3½ *u*, tapering from the middle to each end, nucleate, becoming about 8-septate. The specimens were growing on the bark of an old swelling caused by *Dichæna strumosa*, Fr.

NECTRIA ATROFUSCA (Schw.), Syn. N. Am. No. 1429.—On dead limbs of *Staphylea trifolia*, West Chester, Pa., Oct., 1885 (Everhart.) Densely crowded on a tuberculiform stroma 1—1½ mm. broad, and easily separable from the bark into which its base is sunk. Perithecia (20—40) minute (1-6 mm.), depressed, conic, black, rough except the subconic, somewhat polished ostiolum which is at length radiate-sulcate cleft. Asci about 75 x 16 *u*, oblong-cylindrical; sporidia hyaline or nearly so, oblong-elliptical, or sometimes a little narrower at one end, 1-septate, very slightly constricted, 10—12 x 4½–5 *u*, ends obtuse. In some cases the perithecia were found growing around the margin or on the bare wood in the bottom of the little pits from which the stroma had fallen. The mature sporidia have a smoky yellow tint. This appears not to have been met with before since Schweinitz's time.

HYPOCREA CORTICIOIDES, E. & E.—On bark of dead limbs of *Magnolia glauca*, Newfield, N. J., Aug. 1885. Stroma thin, milk white with the margin slightly cottony, forming a continuous layer extending along the limb for six inches or more, finally becoming dirty white and cracked into small areas as in *Corticium polygonium*, Pers. Perithecia globose, pale, 75 *u* in diameter, bedded in the stroma and visible under the lens as horn-colored specks. Asci clavate-cylindrical, 20—22 x 3⅓ *u*, sessile. Sporidia partly biseriate, 8 in an ascus, each consisting of two globose, hyaline cells about 1 *u* in diameter and easily separating. The stroma(?) appears to be a true *Corticium* with clavate-cylindrical basidia bearing subglobose, 3 *u* spores. If we adopt this view the ascigerous perithecia are parasitic on the *Corticium* and might be referred to *Hypomyces* but for the sporidia which are those of *Hypocrea*. It is certainly a very peculiar fungus.

DIATRYPE MEGASTOMA, E. & E.—On dead trunks of *Alnus serrulata*, Newfield, N. J., July, 1885. Stroma cortical, orbicular, 2—3 mm. in diameter, limited by a black line which penetrates the wood beneath to the depth of about 1 mm., often confluent or subconfluent in series of 5—10 cm., bursting through the bark with a longitudinal cleft. Perithecia 15—25 in a stroma, orbicular or ovate, with thick, black, membranaceous walls, contracted above into a narrow neck. Ostiola large, prominent, and 4—5-stellate-cleft. Asci slender, clavate, 75—80 x 6—7 *u* (spore-bearing part 35—40 *u* long). Paraphyses very abundant and distinct at first, much exceeding the asci but finally disappearing. Sporidia cylindrical, yellowish, strongly curved, generally with a nucleus in each end, subbiseriate above, 5—6 x 2 *u*. This is allied to *D. microspora*, Ell., and *D. moroides*, C. & P. From the former it may be distinguished by its smaller and less prominent stroma, and its longer asci and longer, lighter colored, strongly curved, sporidia, and from the latter by the stroma limited by a black line, its more prominent and larger ostiola, and its strongly curved, much lighter colored, shorter sporidia. It may be distinguished by these last two characters also from *D. phæosperma*, Ell.

D. megastoma is accompanied by a *Libertella* with filiform, curved spores 20—25 x 1 *u*—apparently its spermogonial stage.

(To be continued.)

NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

"PLANTS OF THE GREELEY EXPEDITION." By Geo. Vasey. The Botanical Gazette, Sept. and Oct., 1885.

A list of plants collected in the vicinity of Fort Conger, Grinnell Land, and read before the Botanical Club of the A. A. A. S., consisting of sixty-one flowering plants, two equiseta, one fern and one fungus. The latter, hitherto undescribed, is as follows:

Puccinia Cheiranthi, E. & E.—On *Cheiranthus pygmæus*, Grinnell Land. III. Sori hemispheric, brown, naked, ½—¾ mm. in diameter, thickly scattered over both sides of the leaves, but (in the specimen examined) not confluent. Spores oblong or clavate-oblong, light brown, constricted at the septum, 35—53 x 15—22*u*, either consisting of two subequal cells, or, oftener, the upper cell broader and shorter (subglobose), and the lower one tapering into the stout, rather persistent pedicel, which is about as long as or a little longer than the spore itself; epispore smooth or faintly or rather coarsely roughened above, thickened and lacerated at the apex so as to resemble somewhat the remains of the calyx on a currant or huckleberry. I. and II. not seen. This appears to be sufficiently distinct from the other species on the Cruciferæ.

"THE ÆCIDIUM OF ADOXA." By J. C. Arthur, l. c.